WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, March 04, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=AND		
L3	L2 SAME VACCIN$	6	L3
L2	(TANGENTIAL ADJ1 FLOW ADJ1 FILTRATION)	272	L2
L1	tangential flow filtration	1985	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L1: Entry 1 of 1985 File: USPT Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6525174 B1
TITLE: Precerebellin-like protein

Brief Summary Text (1413):
Similarly, somatic hybrids provide a rapid method of PCR mapping the polynucleotides to particular chromosomes. Three or more clones can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Moreover, sublocalization of the polynucleotides can be achieved with panels of specific chromosome fragments. Other gene mapping strategies that can be used include in situ hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

Brief Summary Text (1434):
At the very least, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on SDS-PAGE gels or on molecular sieve gel filtration columns using methods well known to those of skill in the art. Polypeptides can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn are used to measure protein expression from a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell. Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used to test the following biological activities.

Detailed Description Text (44):
To clarify the refolded polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 .mu.m membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Detailed Description Text (213):
Any polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration can be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

L3: Entry 1 of 6 File: USPT Sep 24, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6455050 B1
TITLE: Production of virus and purfication of viral envelope proteins for vaccine use

Detailed Description Text (8):
PIV-3 supernatant #2, obtained as detailed above, was processed using techniques readily amenable to large-scale vaccine production. The virus supernatant was first clarified by filtration. Tangential flow filtration with a Sartorius Sartocon Mini unit incorporating 0.3 m.sup.2 of 0.45 um cellulose acetate membranes was used. Following clarification, virus was concentrated by tangential flow ultrafiltration using a Millipore Pellicon system incorporating 4 ft.sup.2 of 100,000 nominal molecular weight cutoff PTHK membranes. The Pellicon retentate then was filtered through a 0.22 um Millipore Millipak 20 unit, and virus pelleted by ultracentrifugation at 100,000.times.g for 1 hour at 4.degree. C. The purified virus was resuspended in buffer. The HA and infectivity results are presented in Table 2 below. Essentially complete recovery of HA activity and substantial recovery of virus infectivity was observed following processing. These results demonstrate the suitability of this process for PIV-3 purification.

L3 Entry 2 of 6 File: USPT Jun 25, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6410241 B1
TITLE: Methods of screening open reading frames to determine whether they encode polypeptides with an ability to generate an immune response

Detailed Description Text (172):
In a typical practice of the present invention, cells of Mycobacterium bovis-BCG are grown and harvested by methods known in the art. For example, they may be grown as a surface pellicle on a Sauton medium or in a fermentation vessel containing the dispersed culture in a Dubos medium (Dubos et al., 1947; Rosenthal., 1937) All the cultures are harvested after 14 days incubation at about 37.degree. C. Cells grown as a pellicle are harvested by using a platinum loop whereas those from the fermenter are harvested by centrifugation or tangential-flow filtration. The harvested cells are re-suspended in an aqueous sterile buffer medium. A typical suspension contains from about 2.times.10.sup.10 cells/ml to about 2.times.10.sup.12 cells/ml. To this bacterial suspension, a sterile solution containing a selected enzyme which will degrade the BCG cell covering material is added. The resultant suspension is agitated such as by stirring to ensure maximal dispersal of the BCG organisms. Thereafter, a more concentrated cell suspension is prepared and the enzyme in the concentrate removed, typically by washing with an aqueous buffer, employing known techniques such as tangential-flow filtration. The enzyme-free cells are adjusted to an optimal immunological concentration with a cryoprotectant solution, after which they are filled into vials, ampoules, etc., and lyophilized, yielding BCG vaccine, which upon reconstitution with water is ready for immunization.

L3: Entry 5 of 6 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976552 A
TITLE: Virus vaccines

Detailed Description Text (17):
An attenuated measles virus vaccine commercially available from Merck and Co. is used for the measles combination vaccine. Inactivated preparations of the other viruses are prepared as heretofore described [citations?]. In general, each of these viruses are readily grown in mammalian cell cultures. The virus is harvested and concentrated by tangential flow filtration. Virus is further purified by centrifugation or column chromatographic methods based on size exclusion or lectin affinity. The purified virus is inactivated by a variety of methods, preferably by use of photo inactivation following treatment with psoralin to cross-link viral DNA so that the outer envelope proteins are not denatured.

End of Result Set

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L3: Entry 6 of 6 File: USPT Feb 25, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5091308 A
TITLE: Process for the enzymatic dispersal of Mycobacterium bovis - BCG

Detailed Description Text (5):
In a typical practice of the present invention, cells of Mycobacterium bovis-BCG are grown and harvested by methods known in the art. For example, they may be grown as a surface pellicle on a Sauton medium or in a fermentation vessel containing the dispersed culture in a Dubos medium. Please see Dubos et al., Am. Rev. Tuber. 56: 334-45 (1947) and Rosenthal, Am. Rev. Tuber. 35: 678-84 (1937). All the cultures are harvested after 14 days incubation at about 37.degree. C. Cells grown as a pellicle are harvested by using a platinum loop whereas those from the fermenter are harvested by centrifugation or tangential-flow filtration. The harvested cells are re-suspended in an aqueous sterile buffer medium. A typical suspension contains from about 2.times.10.sup.10 cells/ml to about 2.times.10.sup.12 cells/ml. To this bacterial suspension, a sterile solution containing a selected enzyme which will degrade the BCG cell covering material is added. The resultant suspension is agitated such as by stirring to ensure maximal dispersal of the BCG organisms. Thereafter, a more concentrated cell suspension is prepared and the enzyme in the concentrate removed, typically by washing with an aqueous buffer, employing known techniques such as tangential-flow filtration. The enzyme-free cells are adjusted to an optimal immunological concentration with a cryoprotectant solution, after which they are filled into vials, ampoules, etc., and lyophilized, yielding BCG vaccine, which upon reconstitution with water is ready for immunization.